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Report Highlights:

FAS Beijing forecasts China's pork production will continue rising in 2009 to 48.8 million metric tons. Higher pork production and lower prices will reduce 2009 pork imports by nearly half to 300,000 metric tons. China's 2009 beef production is expected to decline two percent to six MMT, as low beef producer returns dampen growth. Post forecasts China's breeding cow imports will rise seven percent to 16,000 head, fueled by genetic improvement efforts in the dairy sector. China's live swine imports are expected to fall 25 percent from sharply higher levels in 2008 to under 9,000 head.

Includes PSD Changes: No
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Executive Summary

FAS Beijing (Post) forecasts continued steady growth in China's total meat production in 2009, rising four percent to 75.4 million metric tons (MMT). Pork production is expected to approach 50 million metric tons, as producers continue to recover from a devastating outbreak of blue ear disease in 2007. Rising domestic pork shipments have been fueled by direct government subsidies to quickly stimulate production and reduce consumer pork prices.

Post forecasts China's beef production in 2009 will decline two percent to 6 MMT, as low beef producer returns dampen beef cow production. China maintains a ban on U.S. bovine products, including beef and live cattle due to BSE-related restrictions. Post expects China's 2009 breeding cattle imports to increase by seven percent to 16,000 head as a result of China's stepped up efforts to improve dairy genetics. Post forecasts 2009 Chinese direct imports of beef will decrease by 10 percent to 9,000 MT, primarily due to slow sales of high-end products. Significantly higher quantities of imported beef will continue to move through gray channels. Post believes China's live cattle and beef exports in 2009 to decline by nine and 12 percent to 30,000 head and 52,000 tons respectively due to an impact of world-wide financial crisis.

Post forecasts China's pork production in 2009 will rise by four percent to 48.7 MMT (CWE). Lower pork prices will fuel higher consumer pork demand compared to 2008 levels. China's breeding swine imports are expected to decline 25 percent from last year's record imports to 9,000 head as lower prices hinder growth in piglet and fattening swine placement. Post forecasts China's 2009 live swine exports to rise three percent to 1.7 million head. Post forecasts China's 2009 pork exports to decrease by six percent to 210,000 tons due to weak demand from export markets impacted by the world financial crisis.

In January 2009, seven Chinese government agencies announced a swine price alert system and subsidy program designed to ensure pork producers earn sufficient returns as prices fall and/or input costs rise. This is the first time government agencies have joined forces to monitor pork producer returns and ensure farm-level incentives are maintained, underscoring the importance the government is placing on providing stable and sufficient pork supplies.

Cattle and Beef

Beef Production to Decrease

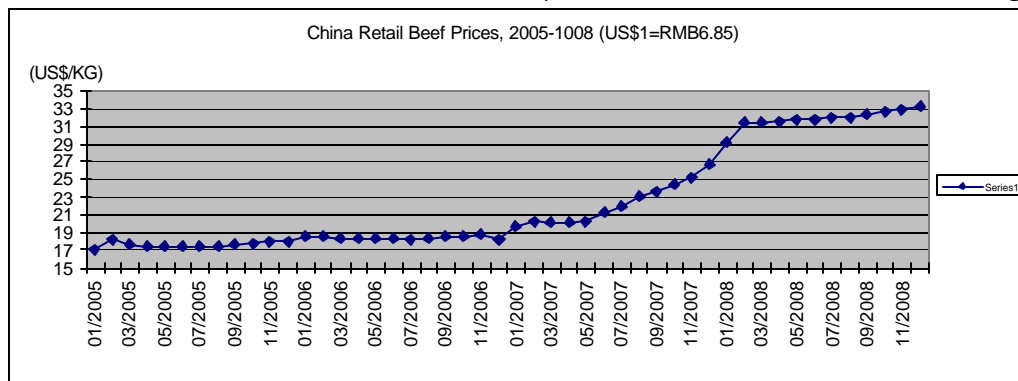
Post forecasts China's beef production in 2009 to slide two percent to 6 MMT, carcass weight equivalence (CWE) from estimated 6.3 MMT (CWE) in 2008.

FAS Beijing (Post) revised China's 2009 beef cow beginning stocks downward two percent to 48.5 million, continuing a two percent decline in the previous year. The sluggish production is a result of farmers' reluctance to raise beef cows because of shrinking profit. According to the Chinese meat industry, producers have been discouraged by rising input costs and uncertain returns due to the long time frame from birth to slaughter. In 2007, fattened beef cattle could generate over RMB1,500 (\$219). In 2008, production costs increased considerably, with prices for fattened cattle approaching RMB6,615 (\$965.7). Subtracting the estimated costs of buying cattle for fattening at RMB4000 (\$538.9), and total feeding costs at RMB2,340 (\$341.6), including feed, labor, water, and electricity, a beef cow could only generate RMB274 (\$40). As a result of low returns, beef inventory has been decreasing over the year. Post believes that profits can only be found among cattle collectors and slaughter/processing plants. Given that beef production does not enjoy government subsidies like dairy cows, the low returns have pushed many of the backyard and small –

scale operators, which account for most shipments, into hog production and other farm work. Post believes that some cattle slaughter and processing plants operate far below production capability due to insufficient cattle supplies. This will most likely keep beef prices high through 2009.

Decreasing Beef Consumption

Post forecasts China's 2009 beef consumption will continue to decline, falling to 5.9 MMT



(CWE), mainly due to high prices compared to other meats. Since 2006, beef price increases nearly doubled, well more than the price

increases for alternative meats (pork and chicken). In December 2008, average retail beef prices were over \$33.25 per kilogram, compared to \$20.34 for pork and \$13.87 for broiler meat. This is up from \$18.61, \$14.40, and \$11.64 for beef, pork, and chicken, respectively, in December 2006.

Post believes declining tourism in China, (foreign tourist arrivals are down by as much as 20 percent) due to the world financial crisis will dampen consumption of high-priced loin cuts and other high-end products. However, sales of lower-priced variety meats (offals) should fare comparatively better due to a long history of beef offal consumption in China and high prices encouraging a shift toward cheaper beef products.

Increasing Breeding Cattle and Genetic Material Imports

Post forecast of China's live cattle imports is now estimated to rise 7 percent to 16,000 head due to an urgent need for improved genetics in the dairy herd, as China rebuilds the dairy industry following the nationwide melamine crisis in 2008. Producers seem less price-sensitive, with a greater focus on the quality of dairy genetic stocks and materials. In 2008, China's dairy cow imports grew despite an increase in average import prices of 15 percent. The government's subsidy of RMB500 (\$73) per cow for MOA (Ministry of Agriculture) certified high-quality dairy heifers beginning in 2008 will encourage imports of both high quality breeding cows and frozen bovine semen. This will benefit U.S. frozen bovine semen exports to China since the United States is China's largest supplier, followed by Canada. Quality is vital for this market.

Beef Imports to Decline, While Live Cattle Imports to Increase

Post forecasts China's direct beef imports in 2009 will decline 10 percent to 9,000 tons. Reduced beef demand in high-end hotels and other restaurants, caused by a reduction in foreign tourists, will account for most of the decline. However, according to traders, significantly larger volumes of beef imports are entering China through gray channels, primarily through Vietnam. 2008 U.S. beef exports to Vietnam rose from 1,959 tons in 2006 to 39,654 tons in 2008, and traders report the great majority of these shipments were trans-shipped to China, encouraged by high Chinese beef prices. Maintaining product quality is a significant challenge in this channel due to uncertain cold chain capabilities. Whether China

lifts its official ban on U.S. beef due to BSE is a key factor in future beef import levels, as this will likely result in significantly higher overall shipments of U.S. beef.

Australia is the predominant supplier of China's direct beef imports (over 60 percent of total imports) and this is expected to continue. In 2009, sales of re-exported beef from Hong Kong may pick up, encouraged by an increase in tariffs to their original level, effective January 1, 2009 (from six to 12 percent).

Decreasing Live Cattle and Beef Exports

Post forecasts China's live cattle exports in 2009 to decrease 12 percent to 30,000, while beef exports are expected to decline to 52,000 tons, primarily due to reduced demand as a result of the world financial crisis. Given expected reduced domestic beef supplies in 2009, export prices will remain relatively high, reducing competitiveness of Chinese beef products. China's historical price advantage compared to imported beef has nearly evaporated, down to \$10 per ton on average in 2008.

Swine and Pork

Pork Production Recovering from PRRS Impact

Post forecasts China's pork production in 2009 will increase nearly four percent to 48.7 MMT (CWE), after rising 8 percent in 2008. China's efforts to increase production following the sharp losses due to swine blue ear disease (PRRS) in 2007 have been largely successful, boosted by direct subsidies to rebuild the sow herd and other supports. Reportedly, farmers received subsidies of at least 148 yuan/head for more than 8 million sows. Meanwhile, strong piglet demand led to a sharp rise in breeding swine imports in 2008. As a result, pig crop production in 2008 rose 7 percent to 636 million head.

In 2009, the combined effects of continued government subsidies for sow production, declining feed prices due to a grain record harvest in 2008 which resulted in an expected ten percent increase in swine feed production at 44 MMT in 2008, and a new government market intervention program to ensure sufficient returns, have resulted in higher farmer incentives for new placements of sows and fattening swine. Sow population accounts for nearly 11 percent of China's total swine inventory, which will translate into continued strong production in 2009.

China's pork production is also stabilized by improved disease control measures since the 2007 PRRS outbreak. One improvement is timely compensation for culling infected pigs. Disease monitoring and control is also more extensive. Reportedly, an outbreak of PRRS in Shanxi Province in January 2009 that affected more than 1,000 pigs was swiftly controlled through rapid culling and preventing movement of pigs from the infected area.

An emerging disease control challenge in 2009 is an increase in the backyard pig herd driven by the return of newly unemployed migrant workers, which totaled nearly 20 million in late 2008. Insufficient disease control among these inexperienced operators increases the risk of new PRRS outbreaks, which mainly occur in small-scale backyard operations. Overall, about half of China's pork production comes from farms with an annual slaughter below 50 head.

China's swine and pork production depends on sufficient supplies of soybean meal and other proteins from abroad. Overall grain and meal account for nearly 60-70 percent of total swine feed costs. China imports over 30 MMT of soybean and over 1 MMT of fishmeal a year. International prices for these feeds are a significant factor in Chinese swine industry returns.

New National Swine Price Alert System and Subsidy Program

On January 9, 2009 the government introduced a new market intervention scheme called the "National Swine Price Alert System to Prevent Extreme Price Falls (temporary implementation)". For the first time ever, several Chinese government agencies have joined forces to launch a price monitoring scheme to ensure sufficient farmer returns. As the most important meat for Chinese consumers, maintaining stable pork supplies and prices through self-sufficiency is a key objective of the program.

Background: China's swine and piglet prices experienced significant fluctuation in 2008 due to a sharp fall in production after PRRS outbreaks in 2007. Average hog and piglet prices in the first four months in 2008 jumped 82 and 166 percent respectively over the same period in the previous year. Swine and piglet prices in April, the peak month, rose by 89 and 187 percent respectively from the same month of the previous year. A doubling in retail pork prices in late 2007 and early 2008 stretched family budgets and helped fuel inflation, an intolerable situation for the Chinese leadership. Through purchases of a large quantity of imports and introduction of new production incentives, prices began falling in May and continued dropping through the end of 2008, below costs of production for some operators. Farmers who put new placements of sows and fattening hogs at the time of high prices in early 2008 began losing money, resulting in a higher risk of sow slaughter and lower production later this year. With the announcement of the price alert system and subsidy program, the government believes it has stabilized swine and pork production, preventing further fluctuations in price.

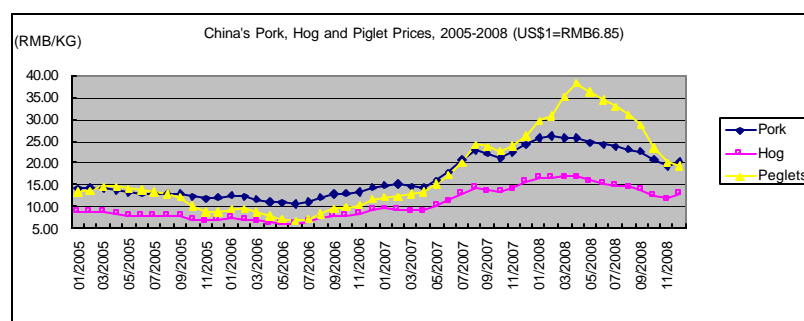
Main Content: The national swine price alert system is based on a ratio of the live market hog price to the corn price. The targets are: hog and grain ratio shall not be lower than 5.5:1, piglet to carcass ratio not lower than 0.7:1, annual hog inventory not be lower than 410 million head, and productive sow inventory not be lower than 41 million head. NDRC will announce hog producer prices and corn wholesale prices each week. MOA will announce piglet prices weekly and every month provide inventory numbers of swine and productive sows, as well as the swine disease situation. MOFCOM will announce ex-slaughterhouse carcass prices weekly, swine slaughter numbers monthly (identified slaughterhouses), and disinfection treatment of disease-infected swine at slaughterhouses quarterly.

China's Hog Subsidies Based on Hog to Corn Price Ratios Announced on January 9, 2009 by NDRC, MOF, MOA, MOFCOM, AIC, and AQSIQ			
Hog to Corn Price Ratio	Classification	Subsidies	Other Measures
>9	Red Zone	The government may provide pork subsidies to low income consumers.	The central government may start releasing pork from central reserves.
6.0 – 9.0	Green Zone		Central purchases pork reserves mainly used for disaster relief or urgent cases.
5.5 – 6.0	Blue Zone		Market alerts are announced. If prices remain for 4 weeks, the central and local governments may enter the market and buy pork to increase reserves.
5.1 – 5.5	Yellow Zone	If prices fall below 5.5,	If prices remain at 5.1-5.5 for four

		the government provides discount interest to encourage large domestic pork processors to increase their frozen stocks and processed products.	weeks, the central government will further increase central reserves, and request main sales areas and large-medium cities along coastal areas to increase local government frozen pork reserves; encourage local government to increase live hog reserves.
<5.1	Red Zone	The government provides an additional one-time temporary subsidy at RMB100 (\$14.6) to a productive sow; provides a one-time temporary subsidy at RMB100 to a breeding boar, all from identified farms.	The central government will make heavy purchases for reserves. If prices prolong even after government heavy purchase, and sows are over slaughtered, China may constrain imports to reduce supply and stimulate exports.

The price monitoring and subsidy system is in addition to existing subsidies, which will continue in 2009. These include subsidies for each productive sow, which were raised from RMB50 in 2007-08 to RMB100 in 2008-09, and government commercial insurance subsidies for productive sows (each sow insurance fee at RMB 60 with the government payment at RMB 48.0). Producers also receive local subsidies, depending on local herd size and returns.

Pork Consumption to Rise Five Percent



Post forecasts China's pork consumption in 2009 to increase nearly five percent to 48.8 MMT (CWE), following a 9 percent increase in the previous year. Lower pork prices have continued through early 2009, encouraging a shift back to higher pork consumption partly from

chicken and other alternatives. The effect of lower prices will be partially offset by slower economic growth in 2009. Weak sales will be especially notable at the lower end in urban markets, as nearly 20 million migrant workers have recently become jobless. These workers are a major source of consumption in canteens and other low-priced outlets.

Decreasing Breeding Swine and Pork Imports

Post forecasts China's pork imports in 2009 to decline 39 percent to 300,000 MT because of higher domestic production and declining pork prices. Sales will also be limited by China's price monitoring and subsidy scheme, where China will use domestic product for its strategic reserves instead of imports. Strategic reserves were a major destination for imported pork in 2008. The United States is expected to continue as China's largest overseas pork supplier in 2009. U.S. exports in 2008 reached 145,000 MT valued at \$287 million. Traders report significant additional shipments of U.S. pork were sent to China in 2008 through gray channels (as much as 100,000 MT).

Imports of loin meat and other quality cuts will be especially impacted by increased domestic pork supplies. However, imports of variety meats will be comparatively strong, as consumer

demand for these products will continue to exceed domestic supply. In 2008, China imported 637,589 MT of pork offal valued at \$696 million with U.S. market share accounting for 26 percent of total sales.

Post expects China's imports of live swine in 2009 will fall 25 percent to 9,000 head, after sharply higher sales in 2008. Imports will be reduced by slower placements of breeding animals by swine farmers in response to lower market prices. China only imports breeding swine. Imports are mainly by domestic large companies or joint-ventures with their own breeding farms. The United States is expected to continue dominating China's imports accounting for nearly 70 percent of the market. U.S. exports to China in 2008 reached a record high of 7,086 head, valued at \$12 million.

Increasing Live Swine Exports

China's 2009 swine exports are forecast to increase by 3 percent to 1.7 million head. This is a significant increase from the previous forecast in the annual report (CH8078), as increased hog production and sharply lower prices will fuel additional sales.

China only exports swine to Hong Kong and Macau allocated by export quotas announced by MOFCOM at the end of each calendar year. MOFCOM's 2009 export quota increased slightly to 1.88 million head in response to increased domestic production. Post believes exports will fall short of the quota, as stricter sanitary and environmental protection requirements for swine slaughter in Hong Kong will limit sales growth.

Pork Exports to Decline

Post forecasts China's pork exports in 2009 to decrease six percent to 210,000 tons because of expected weak demand in traditional export markets in 2009 impacted by world financial crisis. Chinese traders expect China's exports may be faced with stronger competition from the United States in 2009 because Russia reduced its imported pork quota by 200,000 tons, which will result in more U.S. product on the world market.

Statistics Tables

Cattle PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Cattle China	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	139442	139442	104651	139721	139721	105948	107095		106123	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	13632	13632	11400	14700	14700	12259	13164		12699	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	67500	67500	50585	68600	68600	49500	52048		48500	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	59500	59500	45353	60500	60500	45000	48500		44400	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	15	15	15	15	15	15	8		16	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	15	15	15	15	15	15	8		16	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	198957	198957	150019	200236	200236	150963	155,603		150539	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	51	51	51	49	49	33	30		30	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	51	51	51	49	49	33	30		30	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	58760	58760	43595	60000	60000	43700	45035		43050	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	58760	58760	43595	60000	60000	43700	45035		43050	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	425	425	425	1316	1316	1107	1000		1000	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	139721	139721	105948	138871	138871	106123	109538		106459	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	198957	198957	150019	200236	200236	150963	155603		150539	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	279	279	1297	-850	-850	175	2443		336	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	-1	-1	2	0	0	1	1		0	(PERCENT)
Cow Change	3	3	1	0	3	0	2		-1	(PERCENT)
Production Change	3	3	1	-2	2	-1	4		-1	(PERCENT)
Production to Cows	73	73	73	73	73	73	74		73	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	36	36	36	34	34	18	22		14	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	42	42	42	43	43	41	42		41	(PERCENT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Beef and Veal PS&D Table

Meat, Beef and Veal China	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data	
Slaughter (Reference)	58760	58760	43595	60000	60000	43700	45035		43000	(1000 HEAD
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Production	7480	7480	6134	7730	7730	6100	6360		6000	(1000 MT CWE
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Other Imports	5	8	8	30	30	10	11		9	(1000 MT CWE
Total Imports	5	8	8	30	30	10	11		9	(1000 MT CWE
Total Supply	7485	7488	6142	7760	7760	6110	6372		6009	(1000 MT CWE
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Other Exports	81	81	81	78	78	59	48		52	(1000 MT CWE
Total Exports	81	81	81	78	78	59	48		52	(1000 MT CWE
Human Dom. Consumption	7404	7407	6061	7682	7682	6051	6324		5957	(1000 MT CWE
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Total Dom. Consumption	7404	7407	6061	7682	7682	6051	6324		5957	(1000 MT CWE
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Total Distribution	7485	7488	6142	7760	7760	6110	6372		6009	(1000 MT CWE
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE
Weights	127	127	141	129	129	140	141		140	(1000 MT CWE
Production Change	6	6	6	-4	3	-1	2		-2	(PERCENT
Import Change	150	300	-11	400	275	25	9		-10	(PERCENT
Export Change	-5	-5	-18	-24	-4	-27	-21		-12	(PERCENT
Trade Balance	76	73	73	48	48	49	36		43	(1000 MT CWE
Consumption Change	6	6	7	-4	4	-1	2		-2	(PERCENT
Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(HEAD
Per Capita Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(KG
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Cattle and Beef Trade Matrices

China Live Cattle Imports, 2006-2008 (Number of Head)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
World	15,072	14,744	15,075	2.24
Australia	12,265	11,344	12,416	9.45
New Zealand	2,802	3,400	2,651	-22.03
United States	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0
Other	5	0	8	0
HS Code: 010210, 010290				
Source: GTA China Statistics				

China Beef and Veal Direct Imports, 2006-2008 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
World	1,388	3,924	4,424	12.74
Australia	1,034	2,195	2,712	23.55
Uruguay	110	920	1,464	59.13
New Zealand	234	457	173	-62.14
Brazil	7	333	33	-90.09
United States	0	0	2	0.00
Canada	0	0	0	0.00
Other	120	19	40	0.00
HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020 160250				
Source: GTA China Statistics				

Hong Kong Re-Exports of Beef and Veal to Mainland China, 2006-2008 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
World	114	1,997	1,064	-46.72
Brazil	60	718	754	5.01
United States	-	435	160	-63.22
New Zealand	-	38	47	23.68
Canada	30	23	25	8.70
Argentina	-	219	25	-88.58
Other	24	272	53	-80.51
HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020 and 160250				
Source: WTA Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department				

China Live Cattle Exports, 2006-2008 (Number of Head)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Destination	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
World	54,389	50,888	33,340	-34.48
Hong Kong	45,957	42,275	29,485	-30.25
Macau	5,898	5,517	2,946	-46.60
Uzbekistan	0	512	512	0.00
Mongolia	167	143	301	110.49
Malaysia	0	1,813	0	-100.00
Korea North	20	450	0	-100.00
Saudi Arabism	2,217	0	0	#DIV/0!
Other	130	690	96	-86.09
HS Code: 010210, 010290				
Source: GTA from China Statistics				

China Beef and Veal Exports, 2006-2008 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Destination	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
World	60,849	58,206	22,875	-60.70
Hong Kong	15,051	15,815	7,948	-49.74
Jordan	4,558	5,530	4,414	-20.18
Kuwait	3,668	3,825	3,171	-17.10
Kyrgyzstan	312	1,925	2,143	11.32
Malaysia	2,371	2,631	1,269	-51.77
Lebanon	2,269	1,937	816	-57.87
United Arab Emirates	169	761	650	-14.59
Libya	303	75	618	724.00
Israel	0	0	568	0.00
Brunei	43	37	252	581.08
Qatar	250	366	244	-33.33
Korea South	14,080	10,296	168	-98.37
Korea North	1,602	913	168	-81.60
Macau	297	338	94	-72.19
Angola	64	675	76	-88.74
Japan	10,439	8,365	1	-99.99
Indonesia	1,502	1,188	0	-100.00
Other	4,003	3,932	275	-93.01
HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020 and 160250				
Source: GTA from China Customs Statistics				

China Retail Beef Prices on Average, 2005-2008 (RMB/KG) (\$1=RMB6.85)					
					% Change
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
January	17.11	18.55	19.64	29.11	48.22
February	18.28	18.65	20.35	31.40	54.30
March	17.72	18.37	20.14	31.42	56.01
April	17.48	18.33	20.07	31.55	57.20
May	17.48	18.31	20.28	31.73	56.46
June	17.46	18.32	21.21	31.82	50.02
July	17.40	18.27	22.02	31.92	44.96
August	17.45	18.40	23.13	32.02	38.43
September	17.65	18.57	23.69	32.39	36.72
October	17.81	18.54	24.36	32.74	34.40
November	17.98	18.86	25.27	32.98	30.51
December	18.06	18.21	26.65	33.25	24.77
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

Swine PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Swine China	2007			2008			2009			49907.9970
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Total Beginning Stocks	494407	494407	418504	487801	464801	439895	446662		462640	(1000 HEA
Sow Beginning Stocks	44000	46500	44206	44099	46000	47461	44900		49907	(1000 HEA
Production (Pig Crop)	589333	630000	592080	604158	640000	635978	615000		667769	(1000 HEA
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEA
Other Imports	3	3	3	4	4	12	7		9	(1000 HEA
Total Imports	3	3	3	4	4	12	7		9	(1000 HEA
Total Supply	108374	112441	101058	109196	110480	1075885	106166		113041	(1000 HEA
	3	0	7	3	5		9		8	
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEA
Other Exports	1609	1609	1609	1550	1550	1645	1400		1700	(1000 HEA
Total Exports	1609	1609	1609	1550	1550	1645	1400		1700	(1000 HEA
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEA
Other Slaughter	589333	652000	565083	588158	644645	609600	604500		644670	(1000 HEA
Total Slaughter	589333	652000	565083	588158	644645	609600	604500		644670	(1000 HEA
Loss	5000	6000	4000	2500	5000	2000	2500		2000	(1000 HEA
Ending Inventories	487801	464801	439895	499755	453610	462640	453269		482048	(1000 HEA
Total Distribution	108374	112441	101058	109196	110480	1075885	106166		113041	(1000 HEA
	3	0	7	3	5		9		8	
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	1	2	7	7		6	(1000 HEA
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEA
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEA
Inventory Balance	-6606	-29606	21391	11954	-11191	22745	6607		19408	(1000 HEA
Inventory Change	-2	-2	-3	-1	-6	5	2		5	(PERCEN
Sow Change	-91	-5	-6	902	-1	7	2		5	(PERCEN
Production Change	-8	-7	-2	3	2	7	3		5	(PERCEN
Production to Sows	13.4	14.0	13.4	14.0	14.0	13.4	14		13.4	(PERCEN
Trade Balance	1606	1606	1606	1546	1546	1633	1393		1691	(1000 HEA
Slaughter to Inventory	119	132	135	121	139	139	135		139	(PERCEN
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Pork PS&D Table

Meat, Swine China	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data	
Slaughter (Reference)	589333	652000	565083	588158	644645	609600	604,500		644,670	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	44200	41609	42878	44700	42026	46150	46,000		48,700	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	198	186	198	210	200	522	360		300	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	198	186	198	210	200	522	360		300	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	44398	41795	43076	44910	42226	46672	46,360		49,000	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	350	350	350	330	330	223	170		210	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	350	350	350	330	330	223	170		210	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	44048	41445	42726	44580	41896	46449	46,190		48,790	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	44048	41445	42726	44580	41896	46449	46,190		48,790	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	44398	41795	43076	44910	42226	46672	46,360		49,000	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	88	88	91	94	94	205	177		0	(1000 MT CWE)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	75	64	76	76	65	76	76		76	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	-9	-9	-8	1	1	8	3		6	(PERCENT)
Import Change	120	107	120	6	8	164	-25		-43	(PERCENT)
Export Change	-36	-36	-36	-6	-6	-36	-14		-6	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	152	164	152	120	130	-299	-190		-90	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	-9	-9	-7	1	1	9	3		5	(PERCENT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Swine and Pork Trade Matrices

China Swine Imports, 2006-2008 (Number of Head)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
World	2,489	2,506	11,613	363.41
United States	1,038	194	7,086	3552.58
Canada	503	1,780	3,876	117.75
Denmark	662	0	126	0.00
United Kingdom	266	262	525	100.38
France	0	270	0	-100.00
Other	20	0	0	0.00
HS Code: 010310, 010391, 010392				
Source: GTA China Statistics				

China Pork Imports by Reporting Countries Export Statistics, 2006-2008 (Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Nov		Jan - Nov
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2006	2007	2007	2008	2008/07
World	52,308	98,274	92,640	151,880	63.95
United States	31,866	67,870	64,935	109,304	68.33
Canada	15,870	17,576	16,910	16,099	-4.80
France	2021	3767	3,354	12,952	286.17
Denmark	629	4,319	4,095	6,101	48.99
Ireland	2	758	524	2,601	396.37
United Kingdom	668	960	124	1,991	1505.65
Netherlands	159	668	408	1,052	157.84
Belgium	668	960	556	558	0.36
Taiwan	11	205	202	490	142.57
Other	414	1,191	1,532	732	-52.22
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242 and 160249 ,					
Source: GTA Reporting Countries' Export Statistics					
Note: Hong Kong Re-exports to China is in a separate table.					

Hong Kong Re-Exports of Pork to Mainland China, 2006-2008 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
The World	17,127	53,696	177,356	230.30
United States	362	1,980	33,483	1591.06
Germany, Fed Rep	4,851	8,991	27,161	202.09
Spain	3,581	11,266	24,705	119.29
Canada	1,627	641	18,576	2797.97
Netherlands	690	4,809	14,068	192.53
Italy	100	3,520	8,854	151.53
Brazil	729	6,220	8,272	32.99
Poland	497	2,478	7,692	210.41
Denmark	2,537	3,132	6,134	95.85
United Kingdom	151	791	4,116	420.35
France	627	2,949	4,045	37.17
Belgium	1,045	2,639	3,733	41.46
Ireland	225	803	3,143	291.41
Hungary	0	736	2,596	252.72
Chile	22	454	1,220	168.72
Austria	0	251	982	291.24
Australia	0	48	979	1939.58
Sweden	26	26	592	2176.92
Portugal	0	125	552	341.60
Other	105	2,823	6,453	128.59
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242 and 160249 , Source: WTA from Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department				

China Pork Exports, 2006-2008 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Destination	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
World	418,788	269,099	171,719	-36.19
Hong Kong	129,965	107,431	87,396	-18.65
Japan	79,133	74,430	43,015	-42.21
Kyrgyzstan	15,522	10,172	8,437	-17.06
Malaysia	11,258	7,934	7,142	-9.98
Macau	6,242	5,170	4,622	-10.60
Singapore	12,748	6,456	4,494	-30.39
Philippines	13,571	9,525	3,541	-62.82
Indonesia	3,032	1,291	2,079	61.04
Vietnam	29,322	9,623	1,985	-79.37
Georgia	2,195	78	969	1142.31
Lebanon	678	693	636	-8.23
Papua New Guinea	737	477	619	29.77
Albania	6,242	5,170	519	-89.96
Korea North	75,364	21,166	464	-97.81
Korea South	8,006	433	464	7.16
Russia	6,984	822	71	-91.36
Angola	2,341	359	61	-83.01
Kazakhstan	5,420	2,280	0	-100.00
Moldova	2,041	294	0	-100.00
Ukraine	630	0	0	#DIV/0!
Other	7,357	5,295	5,205	-1.70
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242 and 160249				
Source: GTA from China Customs Statistics				

Pork, Swine and Piglet Prices

China Retail Pork Prices On Average, 2005-2008 (RMB/KG) (\$1=RMB6.85)					
					% Change
MONTH	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
January	14.14	12.43	14.91	25.53	71.23
February	14.33	12.18	14.97	26.08	74.22
March	13.95	11.65	14.50	25.56	76.28
April	13.58	11.13	14.39	25.68	78.46
May	13.27	10.71	15.86	24.71	55.80
June	13.15	10.58	17.74	24.10	35.85
July	13.07	11.06	20.77	23.58	13.53
August	12.94	12.01	22.95	23.18	1.00
September	13.00	12.82	22.10	22.59	2.22
October	12.34	12.99	21.15	20.86	-1.37
November	11.87	13.35	22.35	19.46	-12.93
December	11.95	14.40	24.05	20.34	-15.43
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Hog Prices On Average 2005-2008 (RMB/KG) (\$1=RMB6.85)					
					% Change
MONTH	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
January	8.80	7.40	9.55	16.50	72.77
February	8.84	7.11	9.20	16.70	81.52
March	8.69	6.68	8.91	16.83	88.89
April	8.36	6.21	9.02	16.87	87.03
May	8.05	5.96	10.20	15.77	54.61
June	8.01	6.08	11.37	15.35	35.00
July	7.94	6.47	13.12	14.82	12.96
August	7.80	7.17	14.27	14.47	1.40
September	7.75	7.84	13.60	13.86	1.91
October	6.98	7.93	13.21	12.50	-5.37
November	6.75	8.33	14.13	11.90	-15.78
December	6.95	9.18	15.46	12.91	-16.49
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Piglet Prices On Average 2005-2008 (RMB/KG) (\$1=RMB6.85)					
					% Change
MONTH	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008/07
January	13.43	9.24	12.12	29.66	144.72
February	13.56	9.48	12.26	30.62	149.76
March	14.64	8.85	12.68	35.29	178.31
April	14.51	7.82	13.31	38.23	187.23
May	14.02	6.98	15.09	36.11	139.30
June	13.74	6.84	17.17	34.55	101.22
July	13.35	7.05	20.11	33.01	64.15
August	12.74	8.31	24.09	30.94	28.44
September	12.09	9.60	23.70	28.55	20.46
October	10.02	9.85	22.62	23.44	3.63
November	8.83	10.25	23.84	20.02	-16.02
December	8.68	11.44	26.21	19.42	-25.91
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					